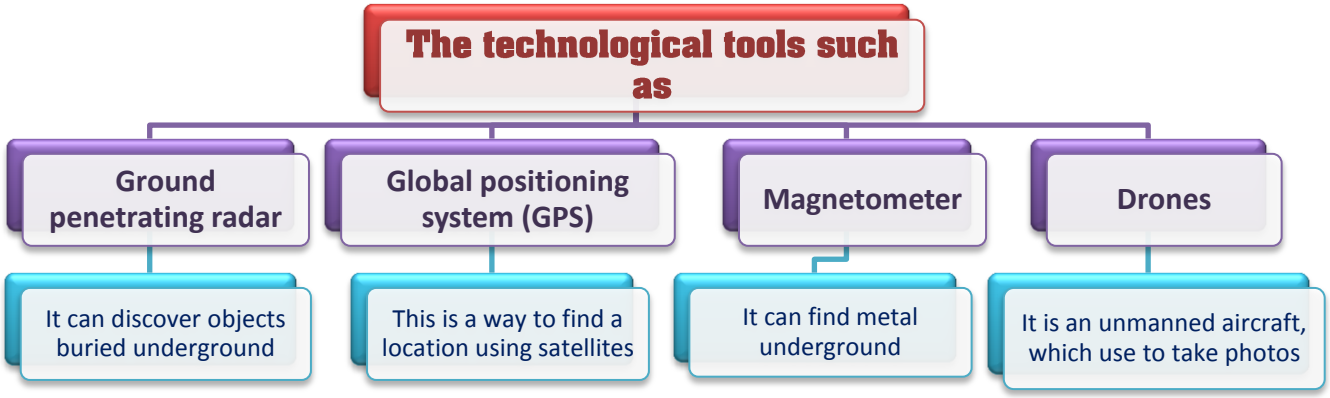
LESSON (1)

Albert lin: (Archaeologist)

He is an engineer and archaeologist who use technological tools in order to not dig. He exploring Tikal city.



The features of these tools:

- **Simple**
- **Easy**
- **Save efforts, time and cost**

LESSON (2)

The evaluation of technology		
Dates	**Ages of technology**	**Inventions**
(3000 BCE-1450 CE)	The pre-mechanical Age	Pens, pencils, parchment, paper, abacus and pictures like hieroglyphics on papyrus
(1450 CE-1840 CE)	The mechanical Age	The Pascaline which was an early calculator, typewriter machine and Printing
(1840 CE-1940 CE)	The Electro-Mechanical Age	Telephone, telephone lines, record player and digital computer
(1940 CE-Present)	The Electronic Age	Satellite, GPS, personal computer, laptop, smartphones, online maps and word processor

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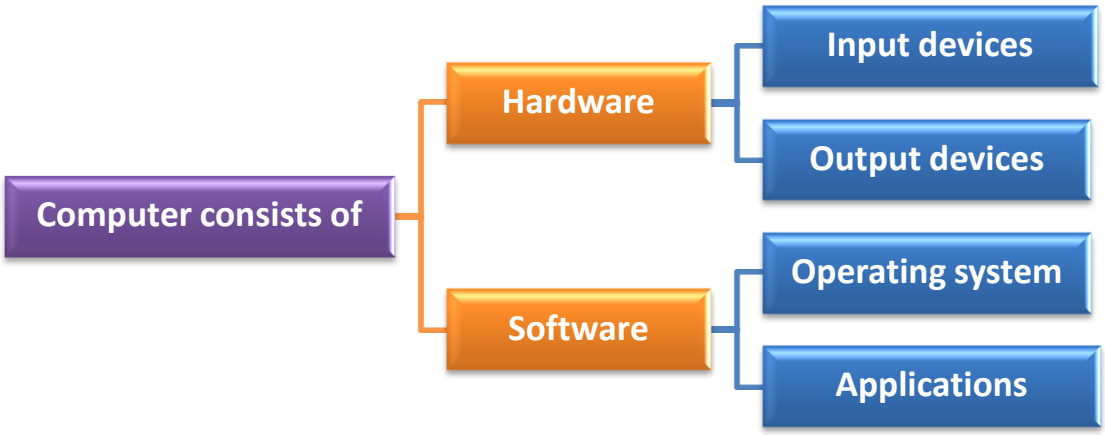
LESSON (3)

Computer:

Is an electronic device for processing data to get information and store it.

Uses of computer:

- Write documents
- Play games
- Create data tables
- Create videos
- Send emails
- Browse the internet
- Create PowerPoint presentation
- Create Excel sheet



Hardware:

It's any part of computer which you can see and touch.

Input devices	
Hardware component	**Type of input data**
Keyboard	Letters and Numbers
Mouse or touchscreen	Directional data
Microphone	Audio
Camera	Images and video
Scanner	Text and images from paper

Output devices	
Hardware component	**Type of output information**
Screen	Visual information: text, images and video
Speaker	Audio
Printer	Text and images on paper
Braille terminal	Text in Braille for blind people
Speech synthesizer	Convert text to speech for people who have speech's problems

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LESSON (4)

Software:

It's a set of programs instructing a computer to do specific tasks.

The central processing unit (C.P.U)

Is a part of computer devices, it considered as a brain of computer.

C.P.U is using for process data and confirm it to Information.

LESSON (5)

Assistive technology:

Helps people of determination with tasks which they find difficult to do.

Albirt lin: is an archaeologist and he uses a prosthetic leg.

Stephen Hawking: was a famous scientist, he made use of speech synthesizer.

There are many types of assistive technology such as:

1. Screen magnification software. (Enlarges everything on computer)
   (For people who have low vision problem)
2. Hearing aids. (Models can now be connected to mobile)
   (For people who have hearing problems)
3. Alternate communication software. (Turn text to speech and speech to text)
   (For people who have speech & language disabilities)
4. Sporting tools. such as:
   - Paraclimbing tools
   - Footballs that make a noise.
   - A hand-bike that has 3 wheels.
   - Running blades.

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LESSON (6)

Some of technological problems and solutions such as:

ICT Problem	Solution
1- An app won't open.	- Restart your computer. - Check software update. - Ask your teacher or family to help.
2- The mouse cursor isn't working.	- Connect the mouse cable to C.P.U then restart your device. - Replace the mouse with a new one. - Ask your teacher or family to help.
3- You can't find a file.	- Search using the search bar in start-menu. - Ask your teacher or family to help.
4- Your screen freezes.	- Press "Ctrl + Alt +Del" together. - Restart your computer. - Ask your teacher or family to help.
5- The keyboard isn't typing.	- Connect the keyboard cable to C.P.U then restart your device. - Replace the keyboard with a new one. - Ask your teacher or family to help.

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LESSON (7)

Scientist and archaeologist can search to solve problems. They collect, analyze and graph data.

- **Collect:**

  You can collect data from a variety of sources, such as:

  - Books and Articles. (digital or print)
  - Records. - Surveys. - Experiments.

- **Analyze:**
  - Review your findings.
  - explain what those finding meaning.
  - Use the data to find out what happened, why it happened and what should be done.
- **Graph:**
  - A common graph is a bar graph.
  - You can draw graphs on paper, or make them on a computer using Excel program.

LESSON (8)

Researchers report the information they gather in many different ways Such as:

- Blogs
- Published articles
- Social media sites
- Interviews
- TV programs

➢ A common way to report data is through E-mail.

➢ Other ways are video chats and text messaging.

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